# MONARCH GROCERY CO

84 East Washington St.

Will give FREE, each day this week-One barrel of Peerless Flour to pur-

chaser of largest bill of goods, One-half barrel of Peerless Flour to second largest customer.

One-fourth barrel of Peerless Flour to third largest purchaser.

Thursday's awards: Woman's Prison, one barrel Flour.

Dr. Brayton, 615 Broadway, one-half

Mr. Schauler, 73 North Alabama street, one-fourth barrel Flour.

Fancy Michigan Potatoes, this week, First-class water bucket ...... 9c New white comb Honey...... 18c

Dressed Poultry, Fresh Meats. Fresh Fruits.

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

# Big 4 Route

\_\_\_TO THE\_\_\_

West.

Northwest

and Southwest

Oct. 7, 8, 21 and 22

to Arizona, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and to points in Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. For rates and limits on tickets

and stop-over privileges call at Big Four ticket offices.

H. M. Bronson, A. G. P. A.

One More DOLLAR Excursion

# CINCINNATI C., H. & D.,

Sunday, October 13 Cincinnati 7 p. m. No stops for passengers at way stations. In addition to the many attractions at Cincinnati, there will be a ball game between the Cincinnati and the Secure tickets and information at No. 2 West Washington street and Union Station. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

#### MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

# CHICAGO

SHORT LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled hes. Parlor and Dining Cars, daily..... 11:50 a icago Night Express, Pullman Ves-

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

hington street, Union Station and Massachu FRANK J. REED, G. P. A. RAYLER, D. P. A.

### **Treat Your Oysters Kindly**

If you wish to get the best results from oysters-whether in stew, fried, broiled or rawdon't fail to serve them with

### Taggart's Butter Crackers.

Sold by all grocers.

JEWEL: STOVES and RANGES We have just added a most complete line of these goods to our stock. They are the best made, and cost no more than inferior goods. If you need a Stove give

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Wash. St.

### THE INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO.

Warehousemen, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

CHARLES ROUSSEL'S STORY.

Tule of an English Speculator Who Is Charged with Theft.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- Charles Roussel, young man who claims to be an English speculator, was arrested to-day and locked up at police headquarters for trying to sell to T. E. Wand & Co fifty shares of Canadian Pacific stock, which the firm was advised from London had been stolen from a Mrs. Winifred Gordon. Roussel showed a bill of sale for the stock from a Paris bank and claimed to have obtained it from a man named George Krahn. According to Roussel's story, Krahn had been intimate with Mrs. Winifred Gordon and secured from her the bonds which he had given her with other valuables to keep for him. Krahn had printed a circular about Mrs. Gordon to expose her. The circular which Roussel displayed claimed that Mrs. Gordon was born in a poorhouse in Kensington fifty years ago and was known as "Handsome ears ago and was known as "Handsome dizzie," and afterward married the Hon. William Sackville Gordon, who died in povery in Australia some years ago. Roussel Generally fair.

# Two New Women WALKING ON A WAGER

Misses Ella Ida Nelson, who are making their way from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., on a \$500 wager, will

be at the When to-day and to-morrow.

These plucky young ladies left Chicago with \$2, and must earn \$500 before they return to Chicago, Feb. 1, 1896.

They are bright, witty and attractive, and wear natty suits of the "new woman" style. They will preside over counters in the Men's Furnishings department, and everybody is invited to call and see them, and hear their story of their trip.

PARIS, III., Oct. 10.—The cornerstone of the new Christian Church, of this city, was laid this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by Rev. W. F. Black, of Chicago. Congressman Andrew J. Hunter then read

# The When

# Stove

Is a joy in any household. But a bad one-well we don't know much about them for we handle only the best. Every stove guaranteed.

#### Homeseekers' Excursions INDIANAPOLIS STOVE S. Meridian.

"Young Gibraltar" Drug House, 300 Massachusetts Ave. FRANK H. CARTER.

tions accurately, promptly and at reason-

We are equipped to fill your perscrip-

Sunset Club Homeseekers' tickets will be sold BEST ... 50 ... BEST Cigar.

> P.L.CHAMBERS 56 West Washington Street,

> > Sole Agent.

Entrance into Bates House lobby.

ITS TREASURY EMPTY

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSION-

National Congress of the Congregational Churches-Episcopalians En-

gage in a Sensational Debate.

ARY SOCIETY IN DEBT \$179,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 .- The Congregausual straits financially. It is in debt to the banks \$179,000, its treasury is empty banks have refused further unsecured loans. The salaries of the home missionaries were due Oct. 1. Failure to receive them means, in many cases, borrowing of local banks at highest rates of interest, The society is absolutely dependent for the time being on the gifts of churches and individuals. The present situation is due not only to the hard times but to the chronic omission of Congregational churches to take their missionary collections in the sum-mer and early fall. The severity of the cri-sis is great, but temporary.

Congregational Congress. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- The second day's session of the National Congress of the Congregational Churches of the United States took on an international aspect this morning, when delegates were present from the union in England, Wales and Paris. Rev. George S. Barrett, the English representative, spoke of the reception tendered Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago stands at him, and said that the English nation sent est end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., its greetings. The American church had For further information call at Ticket Office, No. 2 sprung from England, but the child had outgrown the parent. He continued: "You Americans have a knack of getting ahead of us, especially in athletics." Mr. Barrett discussed the situation in the English church, saying that the rise of these sacerdotal movements was the main difficulty. dotal movements was the main difficulty. Addresses were made by Revs. E. M. Hill and John Morton, representing the Canadian Union. Moderator Dingley made a response in behalf of the council. The council considered the matter of erecting a memorial to John Robinson, the founder of Congregationalism. A committee reported that \$1,200 had already been subscribed toward the erection of a church at Gainesborough, England, where the Pilgrims worshiped. It was intended to dedicate this church next year, Resolutions recommending that American ministers attend these exercises were adopted.

The report of the committee on union with Free Baptists was read by the Rev. William H. Ward. The report says that there are two ways in which the union of nations can be visible in separate denominations can be visible in the world. One is by actual, corporate union, the other by confederation, each de-nomination maintaining its separate exist-ence, but meeting and conferring together at stated times for their mutual advantage at stated times for their mutual advantage and the prosecution of their common work. Where corporate union cannot be secured, confederation may partly serve the purpose of exhibiting the unity of believers.

The New Jersey association presented the following declarations, defining their position on church unity: "The scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, inspired by the Holy Spirit, as containing all the things processary to salvation and as being the necessary to salvation and as being the rule and ultimate standard of Christian faith, discipleship of Jesus Christ, the divine Savior and teacher of the world. The Church of Christ, ordained by Him to preach His gospel to the world. Liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the scripture and in the administration of the church. Such as alliance of these churchs. Such an alliance of these churches should have regular meetings of their representatives and should have for their objects other things—mutual acquaintance and fellowship. Co-operation in foreign and domestic missions. The prevention of rivalries between competing churches in the same field. The ultimate organization of the whole visible body of Christ."

This evening the subject for discussion was: "Two hundred and seventy-five years from Plymouth rock, including reference to the twenty-five years of the life of the National Council." Among the speakers were the Revs. Wm. Moore, of Connecticut; George Wells, of Minneapolis; George S. Barrett, of New England; Joseph S. Twitchell, of Connecticut. uld have regular meetings of their rep-

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Topics Discussed by Deputies and Bishops-Board of Missions. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.-The op-Episcopal Church showed their hand in the House of Deputies to-day when Stephen the House of Deputies to-day when Stephen P. Nash, of New York, arose and offered a resolution calling for the commitment of the constitution to a new revisional commission. It was stipulated that all amendments before the convention should be referred; that the commission should report to the next convention and that the diana Synod adjourned to-night after a location that he had opened more rescuedant of the board of foreign missions, read a report showing receipts, including the 1893 balance, of \$40,783 and expenditures of \$37,333.

Indiana Synod Adjourns.

Indiana Synod Adjourns.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 10.—The Indians, since the Indians, having no title to the lands that had been allotted to them, had no right to lease them.

able prices. Twenty years established. report should be in the form of definit amendments to the present constitution. Louis Stockton, of Western New York, thereupon asked the ruling of the Chair as to whether this resolution was in order. Dr. Dix ruled that it was not, since the present commission had not presented its full report nor had it been discharged from duty. As no one was ready to move the discharge of the strike out Section 3, which provides the office of "primate" to be held by senior bishop, was defeated, 178 to

Fairbanks, of Florida, moved to amend by restoring the number of ciercal and lay deputies from each diocese to the present number of four. This was accepted with practical unanimity. The deputies spent some time at the opening of the session in revising its rules. Buchanan Winthrop was re-elected treasurer of the convention The church workers among the urged the need of appointment of more colored priests. The deputies concurred in The House of Bishops this morning voted for Louisville as the next place of meetng. The two houses are thus at odds, the lower house having voted for Atlanta. A conference will be necessary. The bishops took up the proposal for the erec-tion of the diocese of Marquette, in northern Michigan, which was favorable vot on by the deputies yesterday. It was ex-plained that an episcopal endowment and a resident bishop had been provided. The

4 was taken up, Judge

ishops voted in favor of the division, appointed a committee of conference with the deputies to straighten out some technical difficulties. A set of resolutions was adopted deploring the Armenian atrocities, commending their ancient church to all Christian people are deserving of succor and contributions for the relief of its sore necessities, and respectfully asking the Church of England to take such action as would commend the cause of the Armenian Church to the English-speaking world. The house then went into council on the subject of Christian unity.
The board of missions of the Episcopal

The board of missions of the Episcopal Church this evening debated a resolution offered by Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota, which requested the House of Bishops to immediately elect a bishop of Alaska. The debate was quite sensational. Bishop Rulison, of Central Pennsylvania, answered some of the charges that have been made against Alaska and the missions. He pleaded for a missionary bishop for Alaska and he "hoped God, the Methodists and Presbyterians would occupy the field if his church did not wake up." Bishop Neely, of Maine, vigorously opposed what he called the spending of money for the petty work in Alaska. He intended to see that missionary funds were more equitably distributed. He declared that the people there were inaccessible to missionaries. He used some choice sarcasm in referring to some choice sarcasm in referring to Alaskan statistics and figured that there was some sort of a religious institution in Alaska already for seventy people and the Episcopalians would have hard work finding a place to put their feet. Referring ssionary Chapman, whom they proposed make bishop, he said he would not acto make bishop, he said he would not accept him as a missionary for Aroostook, county, Maine. He could not talk the language after being there seven years. Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, defended the proposition for a bishop and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, observed that it was the first time in the history of the church that a faithful missionary had been so harshly criticised. Bishop Seymour and others made vigorous replies to the bishop from Maine and Bishop Parel and others defended him and said he deserved the thanks of the board for introducing a new era in missionary discussions. The matter will come up

Evangelical Lutheran Conference. MASTON. Pa., Oct. 10 .- At to-day's session of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, Rev. Prof. L. G. Lund, of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church, conveyed greetings of his body and President Moldeneke responded, expressing the hope that union of the two bodies would soon be consummated. Rev. Dr. Seiss, of Philadelphia, delivered an address on the relations between the general council and general synod, and read the report on material relations, which was presented by the committee appointed by the general synod. The report recommends that where a field in foreign missions is alrealy occupied by one body, no other body of the Lutheran Church should seek to establish missions there in the same language. As to home missions. the same language. As to home missions the report recommends that all missionaries work together for the advancement of the Lutheran faith, and deprecates the strife manifested as to church papers. The report was discussed by Rev. Dr. S. W. Owen, of Maryland, and others. The Rev. Dr. Owen appeared as a delegate from the general synod, and said it was the desire of the general synod to establish friendly relations with the general council, and

ary discussions. The matter will come up

sked that a visitor from the general council be sent to the general synod. The overure was fevorably received. olutions were adopted encouraging the ntimate relations already existing between he missionaries of the different bodies of the Lutheran Church who are laboring in adjoining foreign fields; deprecating the controversial spirit wherever found in the latters of religion, and disapproving of it in hurch journals and pledging the members of the General Council to abide by any compact between the General Council and the General Synod that may be agreed

A letter was received from the secretary of the United Evangelical Churches in the South, making overtures for a practical cooperation with the General Council, This was the result of an action taken by the synod in September, 1895. The letter expressed great joy in the action of the General Synod and General Council, and stated that the synod in the South will send delegates to any similar conference that may gates to any similar conference that may be held. Rev. Wm. A. Schaefer, of Phila-delphia, secretary of the board of foreign

three days' session. The business session this morning was devoted to a discussion of the "Indiana plan" of home missionary work. The plan generally adopted by the Presbyterian Church is for the boards of the various States to send their collections to the general board, at New York, to be distributed again to the States according to their needs. Five years ago the Synod of Indiana decided to cut loose from the general board and use all the State collection for advancement of the mission cause in Indiana. The report of the standing committee to-day showed that collections this year were about \$16,000, or about 400 per cent. greater than during the last year under the old plan. This evening President George H. Burroughs, of Wabash College, and Rev. M. L. Haines, of Indianapolis, delivered addresses, the latter closing the session of the synod. Church Corneratone Laid.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PARIS, Ill., Oct. 10 .- The cornerstone of livered by Rev. W. F. Black, of Chicago.

Congressman Andrew J. Hunter then read a history of the church. This particular branch of the Christian Church, as a denomination, was organized in Paris in 1855 by Mr. John B. New, since deceased, of Indianapolis, and consisted of thirty-one charter members. The new church is to be built of stone, and will cost \$3,500. The architect is W. N. Bowman, of Indianapolis.

# CARRIED OUT TO SEA

CAPITAL OF LOWER CALIFORNIA IN-VADED BY A TIDAL WAVE,

And People and Property Drawn Into the Bay as the Water Receded-Late Details from Guaymas.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 10 .- Private dispatches received here say that Lapaz, Mexico, has been destroyed by a hurricane. The water in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, invading that portion of the city fronting on the bay, and carrying out to sea men, animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided. The dispatch anneuncing the destruction of Lapaz is dated Guaymas and was received by shipping agent Reuter. The dispatch said the steamer Willamette Valley, of the Pacific Mail line, had been delayed two days at Guaymas by the same storm which devastated Lapaz, but that she left Guaymas last night for the North. Mexicans here say that they have had dispatches about severe storms which prevailed all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported heavy, but details of the disaster are

Lapaz is the capital of Lower California The port is well sheltered and easily defensible against attack from the sea. The city had a population of three thousand, a cathedral, a government house and a town house, and the place was once the abode of luxury, as evidenced by the handsome dwellings of the wealthy class. Lapaz was once the seat of extensive pearl fisheries, silver mining was extensively engaged in, and the commerce of the port was not in-

Four Drowned and 21 Injured. GUAYMAS, Mexico, Oct. 10 .- In the hurricane which swept over La Paz 184 houses were destroyed, four lives were lost and twenty-one persons were wounded. Nineschooner Czar, partly leaded with dynasite, were beached and a government cutter was sunk. Gardens and erchards were washed away. An iron safe containing

\$5,500 in Mexican dollars was washed over half a mile away, but was rescued. At San Jose Del Cablo several houses were damaged and gardens and orchards were destroyed. At Mazatlan many residences were damaged. Considerable damage was done at Playa Colorama. The customs house at Topol stroved and the adjoining buildings were beached. Many residences of the American colony were destroyed and the remainder more or less damaged. Agiabampo was almost entirely destroyed. The whole country around the rivers Yaqua, Mayo and Fuerte were overflowed and immense dam. fields were all washed away. There is no news from the towns of Fuerte and Altata. It was supposed that great damage was done. Additional particulars are expected by the steamer Mazatlan, which is

Meager Advices at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10. - Captain tidal wave at Lapaz, Lower California. The Czar is at Lapaz, and is high and dry on the beach. It is feared that she is a total loss. Loiza & Co., of this city, who have extensive interests in Mexico and Lower California, have had no advices from their California, have had no advices from their Guaymas or Lapaz agents, and it is understood that the news of the disaster was resome steamer plying between Guaymas and Lapaz. There is no direct telegraphic communication with the Lower California cap-

ital, so news from the scene of the disaster is necessarily slow.
The Pacific Coast Steamship Company wners of the steamer Willamette Valley have received no advices bearing on the matter of the storm. Their steamer, the Willamette Valley, was delayed at Guaymas two days, but is now on her way north. Mexicans here have a dispatch about a severe storm which prevailed all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported to be heavy, but details of the disaster are measure.

No News at Mexico City. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10 .- The government departments of the Interior and War have received no information of any hur-ricane in Lapaz, Lower California.

WRONGS OF THE INDIAN.

Evils of the Allotment System De picted by Ex-Senator Dawes.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 10 .- At this morning's session of the Indian conference the principal speakers were D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and ex-United States Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts. They discussed the workings of the law providing for the allotment to the Indians of lands in severalty. It is impossible, Mr. Browning argued, to

render the Indian self-supporting so long as the old tribal relations continue. Mr. Browning read a paragraph from his annual report, which has just been issued, depicting the evils connected with the leasing of lands by Indians. He thought legislation was needed to prevent the sale of whisky to Indians and to give the Indian department control over those to whom department control over those to whom lands have been allotted so long as they need protection. At present the Indian does not know what his rights are and has no ex-Senator Dawes followed. He said that the allotment policy had been at once an experiment and a necessity. Congress having made provision for educating the Indians, found that something more was necessary. He could not be civilized and Chirstianized merely by interlectual training. It was necessary that he should have a home. The trouble was that the law has fallen among thieves. After the allotment had been made the government was authorfallen among thieves. After the allotment had been made the government was authorized to sell the rest of the reservation. Grasping men saw their opportunity. Their aim was to have the Indians so disposed of that they themselves should have the best part of the reservation. Instead of the experiment being confined to one reservation, seven reservations were experimented with. The Indians were crowded off the reservations and the harpies selzed whatever they could. It was the boast and pride of one government official who had to deal with the question that he had opened more reservations to the whites than any one of his

PEOPLE IN THE COURT ROOM BE-LIEVED HE WAS FABRICATING.

The Alleged Murderer of Blanche Lamont Rattled Under the Rigid Cross-Examination of the Prosecutor.

WEAKENED HIS

BY TELLING AN IMPROBABLE STORY ABOUT THE MISSING GIRL.

Vigorous Denial that He Sent a Written Statement to His Attorney-One Result of the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10 .-- Under the rigid cross-examination of District Attorney Barnes to-day, Theodore Durrant made a number of answers that are regarded as decidedly incriminating, inasmuch as they appear to be in direct conflict with wellestablished facts, and then changed his replies when he realized that he was on dangerous ground. He gave an explanation of a clew regarding Blanche Lamont's disappearance, said to have been received by him, that was so palpably a falsehood that everybody in court laughed aloud. The stifling atmosphere of the court room came to Durrant's rescue and he was enabled to recover from his confusion during the short recess that followed. When he again came

ance, of the girl, if he would not like to find her. Durrant replied that he would be overjoyed even to obtain a trace of the missing girl. "Watch the ferries, then." the stranger said, "she will try to cross the bay. That is my advice." He did not ask the stranger his name, his residence or for lunch and from there to the ferry, where he remained until 5 o'clock, not having | tions. caught a glimpse of the missing girl. While he was waiting, however, he saw three medical students and an old schoolmate. One of these men has already testified that he saw Durrant accost a school girl, whose description answered that of Minnie Williams, who was murdered that night, and ride away towards the mission on a How-Mr. Barnes asked him if he told any-

body else of the clew given him by the stranger so they could continue the search Durrant said he had no opportunity to tell any of Miss Lamont's friends. When questioned closely Durrant admitted that he attended a meeting of the Young People's Society the same evening, where he saw several of Miss Lamont's intimate friends, Among others was Thomas Vogel, whom Durrant had said a moment before was more interested in the disappearance of the young woman than anybody else except Mrs. Noble, her aunt. Durrant admitted that he held a private conversation with Vogel, but did not think to tell him about the clew he had obtained. rant recovered his composure, a surprise was sprung on him in the hope that it might disconcert him. After asking Durrant if he had ever made a written statement of his whereabouts on the day Blanche Lamont was murdered, and receiving an affimative reply, District Attorney Barnes asked the following question: "Is it not a fact that you sent a written statement of your case to your attorney and wrote on the envelope 'To be opened if I am convicted and to be returned if I

The excitement caused by this question In the hum of voices Durrant's answer was lost and the stenographer was asked to read the reply.
"I never sent an envelope to my attor "I never sent an envelope to my attorneys bearing such an inscription," said he.

Durrant was questioned at length redenied that he even sent such a document.

Durrant was next shown the various garments worn by Blanche Lamont, and asked if he had secreted them in the belfry, where they were found. He identified the pieces of clothing as the ones worn by Miss Lamont on the day of her death, but said he did not hide them in the

to his former statements on that point.

WHY MRS. ROGERS RAN AWAY. Her Husband Struck Against Reading Durrant Trial Reports. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.-Mrs. Susie

Rogers, wife of Philip Rogers, has disap-

peared. Her husband has been searching

for her for the past three weeks and now believes that he has located his missing wife in Warsaw, Wis. Mr. Rogers is a well-to-do citizen who has many friends in Oakland. He is certain that the Durrant case had something to do with the wreck of his home. Mrs. Rogers was very much interested in the case and could not let a interested in the case and could not let a day pass without hearing the testimony. She compelled her husband every morning to read to her the full report of the trial. Rogers went through the testimony just to please his wife. Sometimes it would take him nearly half a day to complete his task. But, with undaunted heroism he struggled on, determined to please his wife even at the expense of his husiness. even at the expense of his business. At last, endurance was no longer equal to the task and Rogers deliberately went on a strike and declared that he would not read the stenographic reports any more. He was willing to compromise on an amicable basis and read the introduction to the trial each day, but this did not satisfy Mrs. Rogers. day, but this did not satisfy Mrs. Rogers. She wanted to hear the whole case or nothing. The husband was firm, however, and would not yield, so there was a disagreement and Mrs. Rogers went away.

"I am not going to search for her any more," said Mr. Rogers. "I gave her as good a home as is enjoyed by any woman in this city and still she was not satisfied. If she wants to remain in Warsaw, where I helieve she is, she can do so. It seems hard believe she is, she can do so. It seems hard to lose a wife with whom you have lived for eleven years. I pity any husband who is compelled to read the entire Durrant case to his wife. His life is certainly made that I had to read the trial as a matter of duty. I have given notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife. If she wants to return home she can do so, and I will support her. But I will not consent to read the Durrant case from beginning to end each day as a com-promise. If she wants to come home and spend her time in reading the Durrant case she can do so. I have no objections to her reading the case, but I do protest against being made her slave in the mat-

CHOLERA-INFECTED SHIP.

British Steamer Benmohr Detained in Quarantine at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.-The British tea steamer Benmohr, which arrived this afternoon from Yokohama, Japan, Shanghai, Foo-Chow and other Chinese ports, was detained in quarantine because two Chinese sailors had died of cholera while the vessel was still in Asiatic waters. The deaths took place on Aug. 3 and 4, while the steamer was on its way from Shanghai to Foo Chow. At Hong Kong the vessel was put into the hands of the British authorities for disinfection and the entire native crew dis-charged. An American physician was sum-moned in the absence of the regular doctor.

and a very thorough disinfection of the ship was made under his direction, according to Captain Clark. Unfortunately, he did not get any certificate to this effect from the regular United States consular authorities. A new crew, consisting partly of native Chinamen and partly of Europeans, was shipped and the Benmohr shaped her course for this port, touching at Singapore, Port Sald and Algiers for coal. There has been no sickness on board the steamer since she left Foo-Chow, exactly two months ago.

When the steamer arrived at quarantine

two months ago.

When the steamer arrived at quarantine at 2 o'clock this afternoon Captain Clark reported the facts as given above to the health officer, Dr. Doty, who at once ordered the most rigorous sort of a disinfection to be instituted and the entire crew and their effects were transferred to Swinburne Island, with all the interior fittings of the ship. The crew were treated to a warm bath and all their effects were subjected to a steam heat of 220 degrees, which effectually disposed of all germs. In the meantime the cabin, the floors and fixtures were washed with bichloride of mercury. Late to-night the crew were returned aboard the Benmohr. Dr. Doty said it was by no means certain that there were no cholera germs on the ship. Experience had proved that cholera germs retained their vitality for over two years, and consequently he intended that every precaution should be taken to insure absolute immunity from possible contagion. The immunity from possible contagion. The ship, he said, would be held until he was perfectly satisfied that infectious germs were absolutely stamped out. It was prohable that this would necessitate detention until Saturday.

## STRING OF CHARGES

ALLEGATIONS OF A SERIOUS NATURE MADE BY POLICY HOLDERS.

Application for an Injunction Against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

nature are made against the officers of the to the stand he remained calm during the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of storm was followed by a tidal wave, the most trying ordeals. The prosecution was, New York, in a bill filed in Circuit Court nevertheless, well satisfied with the day's late this afternoon. The bill was prepared by attorney W. L. Mason, who represented Two days before the body of the young a number of the Chicago policy holders in woman was discovered, Durrant said, as he | the corporation, and is brought for the was standing at the corner of Market and purpose of enjoining the company from Montgomery streets, a stranger approached | declaring their policies lapsed, owing to a him and asked if his name was not Dur- dispute which has arisen and which the rant. The stranger then asked Durrant if, courts are callen on to settle. The comin view of the fact that his name had been | plainants show that they took out policies unpleasantly connected with the disappear- on the recommendations of the company. through its agents, that the insurance business carried on by it was on the mutual plan and that a very small reserve fund only was to be maintained by the company for emergencies; also, that the recommen tions included, the court is informed, the statements that the assessments would not any additional information. He went to reach beyond a maximum amount, the amount being shown in various communica-

> court to the different agreements by which the defendant company agreed that the assessments should not be increased for the purpose of increasing the reserve fund and they charge that in violation of these agreements with its policy holders the com-50 per cent. The policies provide, according to the complainants' showing, that the board of directors of the association may make an assessment when the death fund is insufficient to meet existing claims, and it further provides that this assessment must be made on any member whose certificate is in force at the data of the last death assessment. In viodate of the last death assessment. In vio-lation of this the charge is made that the company has given a privilege to a class of policy holders who are younger and whose policies are of later date than those of the complainants, thereby working great hardships on the latter. It is further represented that the whole plan of the defendant company, according to its representations to the complainants, was to be upon the mutual plan, and that the mem-bers entering earliest and continuing in the company were to have the benefits of the insurance they had at the beginning of the maximum rate of insurance at the rate at the age of entry, but it is shown that under the present plan as adopted of increasing the assessments the evidept purpose is to accumulate a large sum as an emergency fund and compel the complainants to pay a larger sum than maximum rate on the basis of age at the time of entry. The complainants also say that they have contributed from time to time to

The complainants call the attention of the

the reserve fund, but that under the present plan they get no benefit whatever from the reserve fund which they have created, which is in violation of the spirit of the The charge is then made that the com-pany is conducting the business of insur-ance in the State of Illinois in gross vio-lation of the State laws, and, by doing so, increasing the expense of insurance of the complainants without any corresponding benefit. The complainants further charge the fact to be true that millions of dollars of insurance has been issued by without bringing one dollar of benefit by way of cash payment, which, the complainants declare, has greaty prejudiced them. Under the contract be-tween themselves and the company, the complainants say they are members of the their rights are being abused, and they charge that the directors are accumulating four millions of surplus, which was not contemplated at the time when the complainants entered the company. The surplus the court is informed, is being accumulate the court is informed, is being accumulated for improper purposes, and the complainants desire an accounting from the company, to the end that it shall be enjoined from increasing the rate of assessment beyond the maximum limit at the age of the complainants when they took policies. Finally, it is shown that the company threatens to declare tapsed the policies of the complainants unless they are paid before Oct. 21. The latter ask the court to enjoin the company from doing this until the objections of the complainants against paying the assessment can be placed before the court. The court is also asked that their assessments may be paid out of the reserve fund of the company, or, failing, that the

# fund of the company, or, failing, that the company be placed in the hands of a receiver, and the reserve fund equitably divided among the policyholders according to their contributions to the fund. EVICTIONS RESUMED.

Flournoy Company's Forced to Move by Indian Police.

PENDER, Neb., Oct. 10 .- Eviction of the Flournoy Company's sublessees was resumed this morning. Gus Swanson, a Swede, who lives about six miles north of Pender, was moved from his house just after breakfast. His household effects were loaded into wagons by the Indian police and he and his family were started off the reservation. Before the procession had gone far it was met by J. F. Myers, manager for the Flournoy company, and United States Deputy Marshal Garrett. These latter immediately interfered with the eviction. Mr. Meyers told the Indian police that they must not proceed to evict or in any way interfere with the settlers who claim to hold under leases from the Flournoy company. He said it was not the intention of court that the evictions should be made by the Indian police, but that United States marshals would be sent to work if it became necessary. This assurance did not have the effect desired by the speaker, as the Indian police questioned his right to interfere. Some warm words passed and Myers ended the quarrel by laying his hand on his revolver and threatening to kill the first Indian who meddled with a settler. Just what will occur next can only be guessed at, but it is altogether probable that Captain Beck will proceed to carry out his instructions from Washington without further delay or ceremony. All whites on the reservation who hold under the Flournoy leases are greatly worried over reservation. Before the procession had gone Flournoy leases are greatly worried over the turn the situation has taken. They now fear that they are to be turned out of house and home at the beginning of winter, losing their crops and all. It will leave many of them in destitute circumstances.

Mexican Veterans. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—The reunion of Mexican veterans at Nicholasville, Ky., to-day selected Lexington as the place for the next national reunion of the Mexican veterans, to be held during June, 1896. Both the city and the county administrations will unite with citizens in making the occasion a memorable one.

FRESH OUTBREAKS IN CENTRAL CHINA AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

Buildings Owned by Europeans Demolished, Some Converts Killed and Others Wounded.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR

THE CONQUERORS TO PLACE A PRO-TECTORATE OVER THE ISLAND.

Armenians Induced to Leave Their Places of Refuge in Constantinople -Situation Not Assuring.

LONDON, Oct. 11 .- A Paris dispatch to the Times reports that the Catholic mission agency at Lyons has received letters reporting aggressions against the Europeans and Christians of the central provinces of China. The mission stations at Nan-Ching have been destroyed and some of the converts killed and others wounded. The Russian consul, in the absence of the French consul, was appealed to. He insisted that a telegram be sent to the local authorities ordering stringent measures for the restoration of order. Nevertheless, the dis-

The Mohammedans of northern Shen-Si

Advices from Shanghai say that Chouhan's infameus Hunan anti-foreign prints are being again distributed throughout the

THE FALL OF ANTANANARIVO.

First Report Confirmed by Official Advices-Faure's Congratulations. PARIS, Oct. 10.-The Minister of War, General Zurlinden, received a dispatch from Mojanga to-day confirming the news previously received, via Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, of the capture of Antananarivo, capital of the Island of Madagascar, by the French expeditionary force under the command of General Duchesne. The official report says that, after a brilliant action, Antananarivo was occupied on Sept 30. Peace negotiations with the Hovas were opened the next day, and were successfully concluded the same evening by terms being agreed upon subject to the ratification of the French government. General Metzinger, the second in command

of the French forces, was thereupon ap-The above dispatch was immediately communicated to President Faure, who afterwards sent the following cable message to General Duchesne: "In the name of all France, the government congratulates you, your officers and men. Your admirable try. France, thanks you for the services you have rendered her, and for the great example you have given. You have proved that there are no perils or obstacles which cannot be removed by method, courage and coolness. You are appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Forward the names without delay of those you recommend for rewards, and the government will propose to Parliament that medal be struck for distribution to your troops."

It is semi-officially announced that a vigorous protectorate will be established by France over the island of Madagascar, assuring to France the preponderance of the entire administration. The Queen, Ranavalona III, will be retained, but the Prime Minister, her husband, Rainilairivony, will

be transported. Much Like Annexation. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The Paris correspond ent of the Times says: The protectorate over Madagascar will be exceedingly like annexation. The husband of the Queen and all military and political chiefs of her party will probably be banished. The native army will be disarmed and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also be the customs and

The Standard says of the Madagascar a practical recognition of their legally es-tablished rights. Even on selfish grounds, ich, the complainants declare, has greatprejudiced them. Under the contract beeen themselves and the company, the
nplainants say they are members of the
npany and were supposed to have a voice
its management but instead they say

Must Be Open to All Comers. LONDON, Oct. 10 .- Mr. Frederick Turner, a merchant of Antananarivo, has just arrived here and his views have been sought on the situation in Madagascar. He says that foreigners in Madagascar will welcome a sound French government, provided they be accorded equal rights under it with Frenchmen. "The country," he said, "must be open to all comers. Naturally France be open to all comers. Naturally France will try to improve her commercial relations with the island and it is hoped that she will do so, without making the English, American and German trade impossible. America will have to be reckoned with, as the United States government has not recognized the French protectorate, and the Americans cannot afford to lose this impossible transport of the company trade of the company trade of the company transport of the company transport of the company transport of the commercial recognized to lose this important proving market. portant growing market.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Armenians Leave the Churches and Return to Their Homes. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.-Late to-day it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented to the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. This reply, however, is not satisfactory to the embassadors. The Porte, in its answer, enumerates the measures taken to preserve order and declares that the Mussulmans were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that, on the contrary, the Armenians killed inoffensive Mussulmans. The Turkish government adds that so soon as the Armenian refugees leave the churches in which they sought refuge the normal aspect of the city be restored. It denies having ordered no food be supplied to the refugees in the churches and urges the embassadors to assist in the work of restoring order, claiming that the Armenian agitators are intriguing to cause fresh disturbances. The note concludes with the assertion that the into the recent rioting with the view o

discovering the guilty parties. In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the Porte's reply the six embassadors met to-day to consider what shall be done further. It is expected that the dragomans of the different embassies will assist the of the different embassies will assist the Turkish officials in clearing the vicinities of the Amenian churches of the rioters infesting them and installing the refugees in their homes. The Sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the island of Lemnos and has sent again to the embassador of Great Britain, Sir Philip Currie, to ask for the withdrawal of the British war ships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardanelles. Sir Philip, it is understood, persistent refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices received here from Trebizond, Armenia, confirm the report that a massacr of Armenians has occurred there. It added that a general panic prevails in the city. The number of killed is not known